

DOES LAUKEA APPROVE OF BROWN?

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

County Attorney John W. Cathcart yesterday evening dictated the following statement, in the third person, to an Advertiser reporter with a request for its publication:

"Mr. Cathcart, up to a late hour this afternoon, did not think that there would be any opposition in the Board of Supervisors to any appointment in his office that he deemed fit to make."

"But he has been informed that there is some opposition to Mr. A. M. Brown as court prosecutor. The public should know the procedure that Mr. Cathcart took."

"He first submitted the name of Mr. Brown to the present district magistrate (Mr. Andrade), who approved and urged Mr. Brown's appointment."

"Then Mr. Cathcart saw Sheriff Laukea and Chief of Detectives Taylor and submitted to them the name of Mr. Brown, saying that if they or either of them objected Mr. Cathcart would not appoint him."

"They both approved of Mr. Brown and thereupon, and only after that, did Mr. Cathcart decide to appoint Mr. Brown."

"Mr. Cathcart says that he expects no trouble with the Board of Supervisors, but that in that case, as in all cases, if the trouble arises he feels equal to it."

WHAT CHIEF TAYLOR SAYS.

The statement of the County Attorney was repeated last night to Sheriff Laukea and comments invited. The Sheriff referred the matter to his assistant, Chief Taylor, stating that Taylor had been present at the interview between himself and the County Attorney and could tell exactly what had happened. The Chief's statement in the matter was:

"Mr. Cathcart came to the police station during the afternoon of Monday and was closeted with the Sheriff and myself. Mr. Cathcart stated that he had been figuring on the appointment of a prosecuting attorney to succeed Mr. Andrade, elevated to the magistracy. He stated that many names were on his list, and he named several attorneys, but none appealed to him as being qualified for the important duties appertaining to the office of prosecuting attorney for the police court. Mr. Cathcart finally stated that out of all the persons proposed he believed that Mr. Brown was best qualified for the position. He stated that Mr. Brown was conversant with the duties and he believed he would give full service if appointed. He said also that Mr. Brown needed the money, but that that was not the real consideration. I stated at the time that I did not believe the attorneys mentioned were possessed of the peculiar qualifications necessary for a successful police court prosecutor."

"Sheriff Laukea listened attentively to Mr. Cathcart's announcement of his choice for the position and then said: 'Well, I would not like to stand in the way of any man getting a position. Personally, I have nothing to say against Mr. Brown. Of course, he is of a different political faith, but I know that politics does not enter into this appointment. As I have said, I would not stand in the way of any man getting a position, but how would this appointment of Mr. Brown appeal to the people in general? Do you think it would be favorable to all?'"

"Mr. Cathcart assured the Sheriff that it was not a matter of politics, merely an appointment which he thought would be a good one. In answer to a question as to whether Mr. Brown would work in harmony with his (Laukea's) administration, Mr. Cathcart replied that he was certain of it, as the success of his own administration as County Attorney, depended upon the success of the attorney in the police court. He added further that if cases were well presented in the lower court, so much the better for such cases that came to the higher courts. Mr. Cathcart said he thought Mr. Brown could be depended upon to give faithful service. The Sheriff then said, of course, under any circumstances, Mr. Brown would be responsible to Mr. Cathcart, as Mr. Brown would be an appointee of Mr. Cathcart, and not of the police department."

"The Sheriff, in my opinion, was non-committal throughout the interview. Mr. Cathcart was thanked for his courtesy in coming to the Sheriff and acquainting him with his determination to appoint Mr. Brown, and at the conclusion of the interview repeated his statement that if, under the circumstances, Mr. Brown was appointed, he would do his part in continuing the successful prosecution of cases, just as had been done during the time when Mr. Andrade held the office of prosecuting attorney."

"Personally, I added that Mr. Brown certainly did know the routine of the police court work, and if he was appointed I would take pleasure in working with him for a successful prosecution of all our cases, as I have done in the past with Mr. Andrade."

"On leaving the office, Mr. Cathcart asked us to consider the interview as confidential."

"As to that portion of Mr. Cathcart's statement wherein he states that he would not have appointed Mr. Brown if either the Sheriff or myself had objected, I desire to state that I, at least, noticed that Mr. Cathcart was anxious to have us approve of his proposed appointment. I do not be-

SECURING SOME INDUSTRY DATA

Information in regard to the diversified industries of Hawaii is to be secured by the Chamber of Commerce and kept on file in order that inquirers may be told what's what from the data secured. Secretary Wood has sent out a circular letter to various people throughout the Islands asking them for special information regarding the different industries in which they are engaged. This was done at the suggestion of President Morgan, the Chamber being notified of the matter at the regular monthly meeting of that body yesterday afternoon.

The Secretary also reported having sent out certified copies of the resolution passed by the Chamber at the last meeting referring to the necessity of the opening up of Pearl Harbor and the building of a drydock there, the copies being addressed to the President, the members of the Cabinet, to every Senator and Congressman, the Delegate and to the leading commercial bodies of the United States, asking for their approval and endorsement.

A number of names were proposed for membership, the following being elected: George R. Carter, C. H. Cooke, J. A. Gilman, F. Klamp and George Rodiek.

President Morgan informed the meeting that, at his request, Captain Otwell, of the United States Engineering Corps, had consented to address the members at their next bimonthly meeting, to be held on September 18. The subject of the address will be Harbor Improvements and Lighthouses.

Those present at the meeting yesterday were President Morgan, J. P. Cooke, J. A. Kennedy, A. Garvie, E. I. Spaulding and H. P. Wood.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE SCHOOLS

Reports continue to come in of increased attendance at the public schools of Honolulu, and of difficulty in providing for all the pupils applying for admittance.

Yesterday Prof. Scott of the High school reported fifteen pupils who had passed the examination for entrance to the freshman class of the High school for whom there was absolutely no accommodations.

Superintendent Babbitt transferred the pupils of the low seventh grade of the Central Grammar school to the Puhukaina school and thus made room for the fifteen freshmen.

At the Central Grammar school there is an increased attendance of 118 new pupils this year over last. Moiliili school closed last year with 113 pupils, and opened this year with 131.

Superintendent Babbitt is having prepared reports of the Honolulu schools showing the increased attendance this year over last by ages of pupils, by sex and by nationalities.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Education at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

THE TWO ARRESTED.

Mary Madellos and H. A. Walker were arrested yesterday on warrants sworn out by United States District Attorney Breckons charging violation of the Edmunds Act. The woman, who is a part Hawaiian, came to Breckons and told him of the relations that had been sustained by the two. Now, she said, the man was about to leave for Japan and she wanted to know if there were not some way by which he could be made to supply her with money while he was away. The arrests followed.

Walker retained A. L. C. Atkinson to defend him and gave bail for his appearance. He is going to Japan in connection with business interests he has there.

WHAT EVERYBODY SAYS MUST BE TRUE.

Everybody who has used it says Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy never fails to give relief from pains in the stomach or diarrhoea, which is positive proof of its reliability. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

lieve that either of us exactly objected to Mr. Brown, or exactly approved of the appointment, the Sheriff taking the position that the appointment and its results rested with Mr. Cathcart and not the police department, and that the responsibility rested entirely with the County Attorney. To this statement, or approval if by a stretch it might be so termed, Mr. Cathcart assented."

BACK IN POLICE STATION.

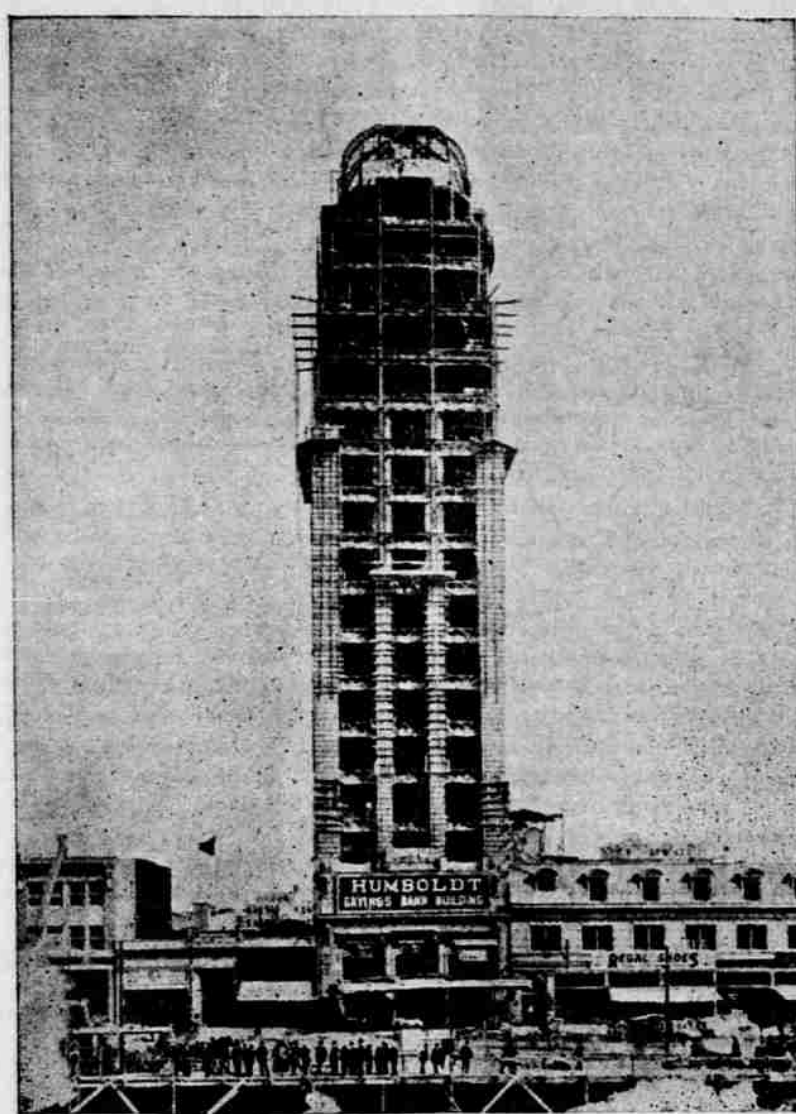
If the appointment of Brown is confirmed at the insistence of the County Attorney, it is said that he will immediately locate his headquarters back in the police station. The plan is for Judge Andrade to shift his books and belongings into an office in the police dormitory, the police court clerks to take the office vacated by him. Then Brown would move into the clerk's office at the head of the staircase.

This plan is not relished by those in charge now at the police station and because of it more objections have been raised to the appointment than for any other one reason.

None of the prosecuting attorneys have so far had offices at the station, having been located in the county offices near the office of their chief.

The Real Situation in San Francisco

By Walter G. Smith.



HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK BUILDING—SEVENTEEN STORIES, STEEL AND CONCRETE—SAN FRANCISCO RECONSTRUCTION.

(Editorial Correspondence.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—All that is said in promotion literature about the rapid and stable rebuilding of San Francisco is true. A fine modern city is rising from the ashes of a rather old-fashioned and shabby one. There is a craze downtown for putting up high buildings, a natural result of costly land; and as most of these structures, outside the focal point of wholesale and retail business, are intended for apartment houses and hotels, there is danger of building beyond the need. Today there is more room in San Francisco to house people than there was before the fire, and at least forty per cent. of the burnt area remains to be covered. The population must grow enormously to reach the limits of the provision made for it; and for such population as may come, the metropolis will have no mean competitors in Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley. Those cities are growing fast; and viewed from the San Francisco side of the bay, their houses would seem to have doubled in number. There is one continuous city along the eastern shore for miles and the high ground has been invaded by homes—ground that I recall as pastoral land eight or nine years ago.

It may be taken for granted that business will return to its old haunts. The aspect of things on the new business streets, Fillmore and Van Ness, is temporary. No one seems to have built "for keeps," while downtown steel-cage sky-scrapers and vast piles of re-enforced concrete, indicate permanence. Chinatown is rebuilding in the old place and the wholesale people naturally keep near the wharves and railway ferries. The great incentive, however, to the property-owners who are so busy in downtown construction is that of restoring and maintaining values. The man who had \$300,000 in a downtown building site before the fire can only get his money back by restoring and improving upon the old conditions there.

One notes a fine, confident look about the people on the street. They go swinging along.

SEBENE, INDIFFERENT TO FATE as if not caring whether Mother Earth is in vicious mood or not. Underfoot a doom may be preparing, but who cares? Men can get used to anything. The Confederates slept in the trenches at Petersburg when they felt morally certain that the Yankee sappers and miners were storing gunpowder somewhere below them, for their quick undoing. The San Franciscans eat, drink and are merry, though well aware that the force which made that April day so tragic knows no limit and may multiply its energies at will. This is true of the great bulk of the population, the younger men, but I hear that, among the middle-aged, the old and the overworked, the sense of insecurity survives and festers. Lots of men lost their nerve forever in the April days of calamity. Some of them have confessed as much to me. Not a few veteran journalists of the town have been unable to write since and are staying at various spas, out of harness for good. Fear of a geologic fault under the peninsula is the cause of the growth of Oakland and its sister cities at the expense of San Francisco.

Some people here, especially the hotel-keepers, talk lightly of the earthquake. It was "no great shakes." The damage was all done by the fire. But one cannot look at the ruins of the City Hall or of Stanford, without feeling deep respect for Enceladus, the blind god of earthquakes.

THE LABOR SITUATION.

Labor is busy, and, until the city has been reconstructed, it will be the most evident thing going. Workmen swarm over the burnt district, but they do not seem to be so flush as they were. Wages, or the premiums given with wages, are lower. A year ago or less, when bricklayers began

getting eight dollars a day, the old South of Market crowd, as I have been told, began to appear in the fashionable restaurants and jewelry stores. The horny hand raised a silver knife to an untutored mouth and passed over unaccustomed gold in return for the inappropriate diamond. Formerly the markets provided "chuck" steaks and legs of mutton for the laboring classes; but one of the largest of them had to put 300,000 pounds of such provender into cold storage because there was no one to buy it. Your workman, with a healthy appetite and a pocket full of money, wanted a Chateaubriand steak and was partial to prime rib roast and canvasback duck. And he wanted to be served in style. The silver and cut-glass of Marchands and The Poodle Dog were none too fine for him and he started the voluptuaries at Tait's by an invasion like that of the French Jacobins in the days when the nobles had to fly for their lives. He lives more simply now, as advancing rents and retail prices give him pause. His hair cut costs him thirty-five cents and while he can still shave for fifteen he must pay extra for a hot towel and for a razor on the neck. His nickel glass of beer, once so generous, has dwindled to a taste and he must pay a dime for a fair drink. Prices in the popular eating houses have gone up a third. Groceries are higher and the huckster no longer gives soup vegetables free with an order for the usual supplies. If the laborer rides in the street cars while the strike is on and his union finds it out he is fined \$25 or \$50. He must either walk and be "doxed" if late, or ride in the pathetic trucks labeled "San Francisco Has One Calhoun Too Much"—trucks that charge dime fares and provide springless board seats. And every week the laborers that work must put up \$35,000 for the laborers who have erased themselves from the Calhoun payroll to make room for newcomers. No wonder the boulevardier and his fair Imogene again have the French restaurants to themselves.

SAN FRANCISCO POLITICS.

It looks as if the grafted labor government would have control of the city for some years to come. The next Mayor may be Jerry Dinan, a creature of Schmitz. Labor interests predominate now and will while the city is rebuilding on a great scale. Thousands of reform voters have moved across the bay and will register there, all of which is pleasing to the grafters. And to make the outlook worse, the public upon whom the reform movement depends is tiring of the graft prosecutions. It's the old story of the pendulum swinging the other way. One hears that Heney is a "bloodhound," that the press exposures of municipal iniquity are "hurting the town," and that so much harping on one string is "monotonous." At the theater the other night where the play was a melodrama of baffled civic iniquity, I observed that "the boss" in defending graft by invidious remarks about United States senators who had made it respectable, got about as much applause as did the "reform mayor" who cited the examples of Folk, La Follette and Roosevelt to the contrary. Prophecy is a thankless task, but if San Francisco is not worse off under the eventual successors of Schmitz and Ruef than it was under those predeceous worthies, I miss what seems to be a fair guess. Just now there is an ad interim administration which is clean and useful—but wait until it gets the verdict of the polls.

PERSONAL MENTION.

I ran across Johnny Bowler the other day, looking the same as ever and longing for Honolulu. He will have to stay here to preserve the health of his wife. Johnny is busy at his old trade of contracting and is putting up one or two big buildings in the vicinity of Eddy and Leavenworth streets.

H. T. Lake was at the dock to see the Sierra depart. He is not in the restaurant or hotel business now but

MANY LAWYERS IN THE PIU CASE

Judge Lindsay and a jury spent another day on the case of the Territory of Hawaii against Lau Tung Piu, who is charged with assaulting Tam Pong in a fight over water rights among some Chinese farmers at Waikiki. The case has already consumed about a week, and promises to consume another, as the thirty odd partners in the water right in dispute may be brought in as witnesses.

The event of yesterday was the augmentation of the forces of the defense by the addition of W. A. Kinney, Wade Warren Thayer and T. M. Harrison have been conducting the defense until now. Yesterday they were reinforced by Kinney.

Before Judge De Bolt yesterday, in the case of James McInerney vs. Kauhola, a bill for the foreclosure of mortgage, a motion for judgment by default was made and will come up for hearing September 18.

The second annual accounts of William Savidge as trustee of the estate of Manuel Barete were approved yesterday by Judge De Bolt.

Judge De Bolt yesterday granted a divorce to Rose Kauai Kapu from David Kapu for desertion; also to Joao Baptista from Christina Gouvira Baptista, also for desertion.

THE MONEY POSITION.

(Communicated.)

The journey of Treasurer Campbell to secure approval by the President of the \$250,000 loan authorized by the last legislature would tend to confirm the statement by Mr. Reidford in Sunday's Advertiser that the dulness of real estate business in Honolulu is due to there being no money in the city.

As a matter of fact the opposite is the case and the financiers abroad will be apt to look askance upon the representative of a government seeking a loan of a paltry sum like that named. Dividends are being paid by some of the corporations monthly and in most instances it is to persons who immediately seek investments.

Possibly the idea of a scarcity of money in the city emanates from the policy adopted by the banks not to make loans on real estate. A dozen years ago, and less, this character of security was looked upon as double gilt-edge but it has decreased in value as a means for individuals to raise money through overproduction on one hand and the exodus of mechanics, the true middle class, on the other.

A number of years ago there arrived here two expert real estate men who immediately began to develop outside property and in-town-rent-payers soon blossomed as living in their own homes. In many instances their "own homes" were blanketed and the banks were mortgage-laden to the guards. The success of the pioneer real estate boomers encouraged others and more out of town sections of real estate were exploited, homes were built, mortgaged and in many instances sold under foreclosure. The banks still hold mortgages on some of this real estate, but so depreciated is it in value that to offer it at public auction would only involve a greater loss. There is no demand for real estate because the middle class men who would buy homes are not here nor will they come until there is an enterprise begun that will create a greater demand for that class of labor and less for the Asiatics who are, since the ranks of the white mechanics are depleted, asking higher wages than ever. The banks have the money, possibly greater reserves than the law of banking, or the land, warrants their keeping, but banks have gone out of the real estate business to remain until there is a demand for property and its value as security for loans is restored to the position it occupied before the boom.

PRINCESS AFTER JEWELS.

Princess Theresa Wilcox has put in the hands of the local police the matter of securing the arrest in Washington, D. C., of Miss Lillian Cramer for the alleged theft of \$50 which Mrs. Wilcox wrote her from here to collect from a man in Washington who owed that amount to her late husband. Mrs. Wilcox also alleges that Miss Cramer has certain diamond rings and other jewels of hers which Miss Cramer took away when she left Honolulu where Mrs. Wilcox had brought her after employing her in Washington as a governess to her children.

The first of the new Waterhouse line of freighters, the Foreric, left San Francisco on August 30 for Australia. The Foreric is a steel vessel and is the first of the six steamers to be put upon the Australian run since the withdrawal of the Oceanic company's liners.

is, I am told, a dealer in hardware.

Former Governor Freeth, of Laysan Island, stopped me on the street and asked after Honolulu people. He is stout and very gray. Gov. Freeth missed seeing his son, the swimmer, on his way through town.

Webb, who kept the Golden Rule bazaar, is located here or hereabouts and has the rugged, healthy look which Honolulu men acquire after they have imbued this tonic climate for awhile. The same may be said of Alvin Crook, who is with the Crook Audit Company, in the Call building.

I met Elmer Paxton on a car looking as if San Francisco agreed with him; also Tommy Hobron, whose interest in yachting has not abated.

Judge Kingsbury, after a few days' stay, has gone East.

Alexander Young intends to be a guest of all the big hotels in turn and see what he can find to improve his own hostelry.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

LIONEL HART'S DAMAGING TALE

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Admissions of a most damaging character were made at a secret session of the inquest looking into the government kerosene warehouse fire last night, the session being held in the office of Sheriff Laukea behind closed doors. Lionel Hart, who has been the clerk in the office of the Standard Oil Company here, confessed that the orders substituted among those found intact after the fire, ordering Standard Oil oil from the warehouse, had been prepared by him, substituted among the orders and the ones taken out destroyed. This he did, he stated, at the orders of his superior, George H. Mayer, manager of the local Standard Oil agency.

As a result of the confessions made Hart was placed under arrest and is now in detention at the police station under investigation. After he had made his confession before the jurors he broke down and was in a pitiable state of funk after being placed behind the bars in his cell for the night. He denied strenuously, however, that he had had any hand in setting fire to the warehouse. His statements as to his doings on the morning of the fire are contradictory, however, at one time stating that he had spent the night at Waikiki and last night stating that he had been at his home in Nuuanu.

E. W. Breckons, United States District Attorney, conducted the case last night before the jury on behalf of the Territory and it was at his request that the session was held in secret and the representatives of the press excluded. In addition to the members of the jury there were present at the inquest Deputy Attorney General Whitney, E. W. Sutton, the newly appointed criminologist, Superintendent of Public Works Holloway, Sheriff Laukea, Chief Taylor and Detective Reeves. C. B. Reynolds, the caretaker of the warehouse, was also present as a witness but was excluded from the hearing.

Hart was taken in before the jury as soon as the session opened and was put through a searching course of questioning at the hands of Breckons. Much of the evidence secured was not given out after the session adjourned. What was learned was that Hart had confessed his share in the substitution of orders, substituted at the direct orders of Mayer. He stated that he had thought that such orders were rather strange but had in no way questioned them. No reasons were given him by Mayer and he had asked none.

He knew, he said, that there was a shortage of oil at the warehouse, the oil seeming to be going out without any orders being issued by either himself or Mayer, "or at least through any orders of mine," he said as if correcting himself.

Since the fire inquest began Hart has been under suspension, explaining last night that he was in the office only to finish off the work of the month.

It has been definitely learned by the Department of Public Works that the shortage of oil at the warehouse amounts to seventeen hundred cases.

Reynolds, the caretaker, stated last night that he wished to give some evidence at the inquest, being especially desirous of putting on record his denial of the statement made at the last session of the inquest by Juror Berry, who had stated that oil had been delivered to May & Co. on the firm's order, contrary to the rules of the warehouse. Reynolds states that at the time this remark was made he had regarded it as a joke, not realizing that it reflected on him so seriously until he read it in the Advertiser the next morning.

FORGOTTEN IN JAIL FOR EIGHT MONTHS

The Territorial Grand Jury held a short session yesterday afternoon in the Throne Room of the Capitol. The session was called principally to consider the case of Francisco Castro, a Porto Rican, who has been eight months in jail on a mittimus from the police court holding him to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was arrested on complaint of Harry Mossman who charged him with having assaulted a woman with a weapon obviously and imminently dangerous to life.

The Grand Jury after hearing the testimony refused to indict him and orders were given to the High Sheriff to release him at once. Nobody seems to know why his case has never been brought before the Grand Jury before. County Attorney Cathcart says this is the first term of court at which he has had charge of the Grand Jury investigations, and that he heard of the case for the first time just now, and as soon as he heard of it he brought it before the Grand Jury.

The Waimaea Mill Company will begin grinding on Friday.